ollector Robertson said, when asked if the preliminaries for a conference had been arranged: "I do not think they have. I do not know that the popular with a great number of radical anti-slavery matter has gone any further than talks among the representative men of both sections of the party. There is complete unanimity as to the desirability for harmony. All concede that without harmony

There is complete unanimity as to the desirability for harmony. All concede that without harmony it is useless to look for success. A bad defeat this coming fall would probably mean defeat in 1884. With the party united and all working for a common object, New-York State is Republican. But the majority is so small a percentage of the entire vote that with any considerable number of Republicans dissatisfied and the Democrats united the latter are reasonably sure to carry the State. I have talked with leaders of both sections of the party here and in Washingtom-almost every day Republicans from various parts of the State come in to see me—and there is no division of sentiment as to the desirability of burying past animosities and coming tegether on a common footing. I am heartily in favor of this."

"No ene doubts the advisability of a hearty union of the two factions of the Republican party in this State," said John J. O'Brien, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, "and I looks very much as if this would be accomplished very soon. We here in this city favor it. Senator Warner Miller, with whom I talked on the subject when last in Washington; Clerk Vreoman, of the State Senate, Assemblyman Erwin, and others in Albany are all in favor of a conference where we can all taket on common ground, talk over the matter and arrange our differences. I think it very probable that thus will be done soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. Where all are agreed as to the advisability of a thing there should be no difficulty in decomplishing it. The defeat of last fall had somewhat the effect of a thunderstorm in clearing the political atmosphere. All concerned now see somewhat the effect of a thunderstorm in clearing the political atmosphere. All concerned now see somewhat the effect of a thunderstorm in clearing the political atmosphere. All concerned now see somewhat the effect of a thunderstorm in clearing the political atmosphere. All concerned now see somewhat the effect of a thinderstorm in clearing the poli

dismiss from our minds all idea of carrying the Presidential election in 1854. There is no hope of electing a Republican President without the vote of the State of New-York."

Pohee Commissioner French said: "I have heard the matter of a conference spoken of a good deal of late. No time has been set for it to be held, but it will probably be soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, although it may be deferred until the summer. Where all are agreed as to the desirability for union and harmony, there should be no serious difficulty in bringing it about, and probably there will not be. Internal dissensions are always productive of one result. In union there is strength. Unless there is a clear understanding among the leaders of a party there can be no unity of purpose and defeat is simply inevitable. New-York State is Republican whenever the party is united and fighting for a distinct principle. But the majority is not sufficiently large, as has been demonstrated on many occasions, to warrant discord and dissensions in the party. Of course it will do no good to recall what might have been done. To do this would open up all the old sores. It will be better to turn our backs on the past and see what can be done in the future to remedy the present condition of things politically. No one, of course, ascribes the Democratic victory in this State last fall to anything elise than the bitter quarrel between those who had fought side by side for many years. Whether the Democratic party has profited by the reverses of the past twenty years and is in the humor to carry out its promises of reform and good government is best shown by the action of the Democratic majority in the Assembly in the contested election case of Sprague against Bliss. If its face of the most overwhelming evidence and the report of its own Assembly committee that Sprague was entitled to the seat the Democratic majority deliberately seated Bliss. His vate is not needed in the Assembly, which has a good working Democratic majority of the average Dem nmissioner Mason said: "I am heartily

In favor of any the Republican party together two sections of the Republican party together to the time has come when they can come together without any infringement of dichity on either side. A conference of the kind proposed is an admirable thing to promote good feeling. Repair the Republicans from all parts of the State can come together and give their views, and mingle together, and any coolness which may have arised is pretty sure to pass away or be ameliorated. I think the project of a conference a good one. The voters throughout the State will know how the representative Republicans stand.

INCITED TO SUICIDE BY POVERTY.

A young man named Francis McGlathan, boarding at No. 160 West Tenth-st., was found dead in his room at midnight. He had opened an arrery in his wrist with a poundife and bled to death. His room-male, who found him, said that he was in despair owing to being out of work.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The final act of the Cetewayo drama terminated on Monday, the 25th of January, when the Zuit King was reinstated in the greater portion of his formet kingdom, and banded back again to the Zuiu people. kingdom, and banded back again to the Zulu people. The ceremony took place on the Intonganane mountain where Sir Theophilus Shepstone and the troops has been halting for the previous twelve days. The mountain is one of the highest in Zululand, and over hangs the Ulundi Valley. It is generally enveloped hat thick moist could, and during the stay of the troops if rained nearly every day. It was here that Lord Chelms ford and Sir E. Wood halted just before the battle of Ulundi, the place where the fight took place being about fourteen miles distant. The remains of the larger are till visible, and it was close to here that the roys standard was holsted, under which Sir T. Shepstone and Ceteways ast. It was a beautiful day (the only one we fourteen miles distant. The remains of the hager stell it visible, and it was close to here that the royal standard was holsted, under which Sir T. Shepstone and Cetewayo sat. It was a beautiful day (the only one we had experienced on that bleak and desolate mountain); a slight breeze blowing from the northeast. The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock, and at that time the Zuios (who had been coming) in from their dufferent kranks all the morning) numbered between five and six thousand. They all squatted on the ground in a semicircle, about forty deep, in front of the standard. The troops were drawn up facing the assembled natives. Sir T. Shepstone, with his suite, and accompanied by Cetevayo, who carried the sliver-headed cane presenced to him by the Prince of Wales, and who was fellowed by a harze number of natives of all sorts, one of whom carried his lange arm-chair, which he brought with him from Cape Town, and in which he spends the greater part of the day, approached the standard, under which he took his seat. He was received with a general salute by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone commenced by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone commenced by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone commenced by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone commenced by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone commenced by the troops after which Sir T. Shepstone confliction of thines; he then read the terms of the agreemat under which Cetewayo was restored to his kingdom, which document bore the King's signature. After this a long, wearisome discussion took place, most of the chiefs praising Cetewayo, and thanking the English people for his restoration, though one or two positively refused to be under his role again. Dabulamazi, the King's brother, who has very little influence in the constity, and is generally hated, made rather a violent speech because Cetewayo has been depirted of a small portion of his territory; he was, however, stopped both by Sir T. Shepstone and the King's in made and threatened to take his life to the damp atmosphere of the Intonganane, and begat their march back again to Natal.

TRAGIC END OF A HUNGARIAN FAMILY.

From The St. James's Gazette. A peculiarly sad and shocking domestic tracely is reported from the town of Baryn, in thingary. The keeper of a crossing on the East Hungarian Kvilway near that town happened to win a few days age some hundreds of florins in a lottery. The peor fellow, who had never seen such a large sum of money in his life, took the bank notes home and aroused himself in turning them ever, forming plan apon plan for their disposal. All at once a train was signaled; and he rushed to his post, leaving the precious roll behind him. As it lack would have it, his little analytic was playing in the room at the time. Struck by the pecuhand him. As if lack would have it, his little daily as was pisying in the room at the time. Struck by the peouliar appearance of the notes, having rarely if ever secone before, and not knowing anything whatever of their value, she proceeded to use them as a pisything and presently flung them into the fire, where they were burned to sames. Just then the fasher returned, missed the notes, and learned what had become of them. It is furly be struck the child a violent blow which stretched her lifeless on the floor. The mother, who was giving a batain an adjoining room to her second child. stretched her lifeless on the floor. The mother, who was giving a bata in an adjoining room to her second child, an infant, tushed in on hearing the disturbance, preach up the field girl and tried to restore her to consclossness. Her efforts were vain; the child was dead. Sue flew to the bath in which she had left the infant. Another shock awaited her; the child was dead. Sue flew to the bath in which she had left the infant. Another shock awaited her; the child was dead. Sue flew to the bath in which she had left the infant. Another shock awaited her sit of the bath. The childless mother, distracted and desperate, rushed out of the house and tanged herself on the branch of a tree. The wretched father, overwhelmed with misfortune—his fortune gone, his wife and children cone—seized a revolver and put an end to his existence. The artistic completeness of this tragedy gives it a certain air of unreality; but the Hungarian journals vouch for the exact truth of these details.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE DEAD.

Continued from First Page.

partly upon technical grounds and partly on the ground that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitational. When the case came before the Supreme Court one of the Judges pronounced the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and affirmed the most ultra dectrines of the State Rights school, but applied them to the detriment instead of the support of slavery. This decision became at once very men in the State, and these Republicans regarded what they termed an anti-State Rights Republican as a little worse than an out-and-out pro-slavery Democrat. They raised the cry of State rights during the Senatorial contest, and charged that Mr. Howe was unsound on that issue. In the Republican caucus a resolution identical in substance with the first of the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 was adopted and each candidate was asked whether he approved of it. Mr. Howe alone refused to approve the resolution, which declared the right of each State to be the final judge of the constitutionality of United States laws. The result was that James R. Doolittle was elected as a Democratic-Republican. Mr. Howe's defeat, however, served to increase his influence with the Republicans who were in harmony with him in believing that carrying such a resolution into practice would be fatal to the perpetuity of the Union. This question ere ated a dangerous division in the Republican party of Wisconsin, which continued until the war broke out. The question came up at every State Convention, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts of those Republicans, led by Mr. Howe, who repudiated the State sovereignty theory, that an indersement of the principle was kept out of the Republican platforms. On two occasionsonce before a Republican Convention and once in the Assembly Chamber when the Legislature was in session-Mr. Howe met in debate the ablest and most brilliant champions of the State sovereignty theory, the Hon. Carl Schurz, then a resident of Wisconsin, and Judge A. D. Smith, the auther of the opinion pronouncing the Fugitive Slave Law null and void. When the war broke out Mr. Howe's vindication came, and the quality of his Republicanism was no longer questioned, for the mate consequence of the doctrine of State Sovereignty. The Legislature elected Mr. Howe in 1861 as a Union Republican to succeed Senator Charles Durkee (Rep.) He was re-elected twice and was succeeded in 1879, after eighteen years of con tinuous service in the Senate, by Matthew H. Carrenter (Rep.), the latter being the successful competitor in the triangular contest in which his opponents were Mr. Howe and E. W. Keyes. EIGHTEEN YEARS IN THE SENATE.

During his service as a Senator Mr. Howe served on the Committees on Finance, Commerce, Pensions, Claims, Appropriations, etc., and was some the Committees on time chairman of Enrolled Bills, Library, and Claims. He was among the earliest advocates of emancipation, universal suffrage, and of the right and expediency of catablishing Territorial governments over those States in which civil government was overthrown by rebellion. As a consequence he was among the foremost of those who took issue with the policy of President Johnson-and some of his at lest speeches were delivered during the winter of 1865. 66, when the division between the Radical and the Johnson Republicans began to assume the form of an an open rapture. well did he please his constituents during his first term that in 1867 he received a most signal evidence of their esteem and confi-dence. Every Republican in the Legislature favored his re-election, no other candidate was spoken of, and he was elected by the unanimous vote of his party. He had displayed so much consistency and steadfast adherence to that the people of Wisconsin principle demanded his re-election with such unexampled unanimity that the calling of a Legislative cancus was unnecessary. Throughout his political career Mr. Howe was a Radical. He always held that no man's rights should be abridged on account of creed, race or complexion, and he voted twice before he want to the Senate to extend the right of suffrage to the negro. Mr. Howe took part in all the important debates in the S-nate during his terms of service. As a speaker he was deliberate and impressive, with a really command of language. He appeared to the best advantage, indeed, in the sudden exigencies of debate, the excitement of the occasion stimulating his President Grant at one true offered him a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, but he declined the because he feared a Democrat would be elected to his seat by the Wisconsia Legislature, which was then Democratic. This incident in his political life aptly illustrates his intense ealty to the Republican party. Mr. Howe's service in the Senate covered the en-

ire period of the Rebeliion and Reconstruction, luring which he was distinguished for his hearty idvocacy of every measure looking to the preservation of the Union and the fruits of the War, He was especially bitter in his opposition to the administration of President Andrew Johnto the administration of Fresident Andrew Johnsson, and voted in lavor of his impeachment. In the XLVth Congress Mr. Howe was an ardent supporter of the Silver bill, and made a long speech in favor of it, he has same Congress (March 25, 1878) he delivered another speech which attracted considerable attention at the time. It was a bitter and violent demonstration of the administration of President Hayes, especially in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the Southern States, and in regard to Civil Service Reform. In the course of his remarks on the latter subject Mr. Howe said: "Sir, if any man, in or out of the White House, funcies that he favors a better administration of the Civil Service than I do the sooner he dismisses that delusion the sooner he will give one evidence of sanity. In spite of all this vociferous prate about a reform or the Civil Service no man has formulated it, no man has defined it. I do not know what they mean by it."

On this subject Mr. Howe probably did not change his views to his dying day. As chairman of the joint Committee on the Library, Senator Howe was earnest and industrious, particularly in cilorato secure the enactment of a law to provide the additional accommodations so much needed by the library. He was a member of the Committee on Foreigo Relations, and spoke and voted against the Anti-Chinese bill.

At the extension of the Soundard in 1870, Mr. Luce on, and voted in tavor of his impeachment. In

AT THE HEAD OF THE POST OFFICE, After retiring from the Senate in 1879, Mr. Howe did not come prominently before the public until 1880, when he again favored the nomination of General Grant to the Presidency, and was an active leader of the third-term movement. He even went so far as to say in a public speech a week or so before General Garneld's election. "I still think the Chicago Convention committed one of those blunders which is first cousin to a crime when it nominated Garfield ind of Grant for President," Early 1881 Mr. Howe was appointed as one of the delegates to the International Mone tary Conference at Paris. He returned home, however, in July, before the work of the Conference was finished, on account of his wife's ill-Mr. Howe's next appointment to public office was in December, 1881. Then Society. President Arthur caused some surprise at Washington by naming Mr. Howe as recently, Miss Andrews kindly gave a brief exhibition Postmaster-General, in place of Thomas L. of the special training of her posts James. Mr. Howe was a Republican of the auti-Garfield type, and his son-in-law was connected with the Star Route defence. These facts did not tend to make his nomination a popular one, although not a word could be said against Mr. Howe personally.

Atthough his administration was brief, covering a period of only lifteen months, it witnessed the enactment of some of the most important postal legislation of the last quarter of a century—the adoption of the postal notes and the reduction of letter postage. The latter reform was one that Judge Howe did not recomment; he thought the time for it had not yet arrived. He was in favor of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph, both of which he strongly advocated in his last annual report. Respecting the telegraph he said: "After the fullest consideration T have been able to give to the subject, I am forced to the conclusion that the time has fully come when the Telegraph and Postal Service should be embraced under one management." While a Senator in Congress Judge Howe had also been a strong advocate Garfield type, and his son-in-law was connected with under one management." While a Senator in Congress Judge Howe had also been a strong advocate of the postal telegraph, and had taken a deep interest in every measure proposed to facilitate postal

Haynes. She died August 1, 1881, after several months' illuess, at the home of her son-in-law, Enceh Totten, in Washington. Mr. Howe was called home by telegraph from Paris a short time before her death, leaving Paris before the sessions of the Monetary Conference were closed for the summer. Mr. Howe leaves a sen and a daughter. His son, Frank Howe, is one of the assistants employed by the Assistant Attorney-General to defend the United States in suits before the Court of Claims. His daughter married Enoch Totten, a prominent lawyer of Washington, and one of the coursel for the defence in the Star Route trial. In private life Mr. Howe was social and gental.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM HOLME VAN BUREN.

Dr. William Holme Van Buren, one of the oldest and best known of American surgeons, died at his home, No. 1 Park-ave., yesterday, in the sixtyfourth year of his age. He was born in New-York, April 5, 1819. His grandfather, Abraham Van Buren, a physician, was a son of Dr. John Van Buren, a pupil of Boerhaave, and a graduate of the Uni versity of Leyden, who emigrated to New-York from Beuren, near Amsterdam, Holland, early in 1700. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed physician to the almshouse, a position to which his son, Beckman Van Buren, who was born in New-York and died in 1812, succeeded. The mother of the dead physician was a daughter of John Holme, of Helmesburg, near Philadelphia. Dr. Van Buren received his classical education at

Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1838. He then took a course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation be spent some time in the hospitals of Paris in the study of surgery. He entered the French army, but after serving a few months sent in his resignation and returned to New York. He was appointed one of the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital at its organization in 1847. In 1852 he succeeded Professor Granville Sharpe Pattison in the chair of anatomy in the University of the City of New-York; he was also appointed the same year one of the surgeons of the New-York Hospital. He was also surgeon and afterward consulting surgeon in St. Vincent's Hospital and in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In 1859 Dr. Van Buren was elected vice-president of the New-York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the founders of the United States Sanitary Commission, and he served as a member of people then had a practical illustration of the ultiwas also president of the New-York Pathological Society.

Many valuable works were contributed to medical literature by Dr. Van Buren. Among these was one entitled "Contributions to Practical Surgery." He translated and edited "Morel's Histology" in 1854 (Baliliero), and also Bernard and Huetts Operative Surgery," a work which was furnished by the United States Govern-"Bernard and Huetts Operative Sargery," a work which was furnished by the United States Government to the army surgeons during the war.

In 1842 Dr. Van Buren married a daughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New-York. Yale College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1870. A short time ago he was elected a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris, For several years Dr. Van Buren was connected with the College of Physicans and Surgeons as a lecturer upon anatomy and surgeons as a lecturer upon anatomy and surgery. He was a great favorite with the students who attended his lectures. In the latter part of his life he was connected with the medical boards of nearly every charitable institution in this city. His health until last spring, when he had an attack of apoplexy, was considered by his friends as satisfactory for a min of his age. Since that time he had failed rouddly. He leaves a widow and two married daughters. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 10 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral, when a requiem mass will be sung.

WILLIAM ORBISTON

DENVER, Col., March 25 .- William Orbiston cother of Colonel Frank Orbiston, well known in Califormts, died at Idaho Surines to-day of Mountain fever He leaves a femily in England.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

One entertainment open to travellers upon the trains of the elevated railways is noting the arrangement of clothes lines above the back areas and the objects suspended thereon. What he sees is only a small bit of what the whole city has to show in this respect, so that it remained for an anonymous correspondent of the Board of Health to add a magnetic near to the curfums list. This object was objectionable to beth the cyssiani moses of the neighborhood—hence the letter. That it should be anonymous was appropriate to the torborn and dissemboried character of the thing complained of. The object was five or six feet long. Its upper end was globular, hollow, and performs set in a certain suggestive order. To the under part

and gave off a pungent odor when the wind cannot from its quarter. It swayed back and forth, revolved half way, then swing back again, now presenting to the eye the round, smooth side of the globe at the top, now the sine where the apertures showed their strange arrangement. Its looser parts flapped against the more solid perfores that held it together, and its many unoised joints creaked and grouned and ratified in the March onis creaked and grouned and rathed in the startal mais. Its smooth surfaces were poliched by the lowing sand until they glastened in the moornight, and the spartows never rested their feet upon it, cared by the strange sound that the wind made as it swept through the interstices and histled out of the round holes in the lobular upper part, or rathled the horay fringes at lobular upper part, or rathled the horay fringes at plobalar upper part, or rathes too normy irings at the extremities against one another. Invalid yourne and superstitions servants and naughty hildren hated to look at it, it became so uncanny and shostlike; and even men bared to hear the onnels it evoked after nightfall. So it was com-sistened of, and will be taken out of sight. What was it? A husean skeleton, hung out to

A MORNING IN AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

INTERESTING SCENES IN A THICKLY POPULATED EAST-SIDE DISTRICT.

One of the most interesting of the numerous tcheols connected with the Children's Aid Society is it East Fourteenth-it, near Avenue-B. It is generally called Mrs. Astor's school, as it is under her especial care and patronage. Nearly twenty years ugo this lady desiring to assist the unfortunate residents of the neighborhood, and to elevate their condition, proposed to the Aid Society that an industrial school should be opened here for the children of parents too poor to send them to the public schools. Her plan was gladly accepted and from the first proved a success. Miss Jane Andrews, a graduate of the Oswego Normal School, has had this chool under her charge while its founder has continued her exertions in carrying it on, often visiting it and tak ing part in its exercises through a part or the whole of

The school rooms are on the lower floor and, having a southern exposure, are bright and sunny, a large buy window giving an abundance of light. The front, and the larger of the two rooms, is very cheerful The walls are tented pale gray and are half covered with simple pictures-water-colors, engravings and photo-graphs- and texts of Scripture prettilly framed. There is an open coal fire, snowy-white curtains and a spotlessiy clean floor. The comfortable low desks are occupied by about one hundred children, ranging in ages from twelve or fourteen to four or five, the girls greatly outnumber ing the boys. It was in the school that the object system of teaching was introduced, which has since been adopted by the other industrial schools of the Aid

As a visitor entered this school room one morning of the special training of her pupils.

The children were nearly all comfortably clad and cleanly, and in many cases a mother's care and devotion were shown in the well brushed locks or some bit of adorument on her little one. There was a look of satisfaction in the faces of all, and glances of pleanant expectation as the teacher said: "Well, children, you may put down your books now, and we wil have the wash song." MisaAndrews took her place before them, and they sang three or four stanzas, which de an inneginary washing and brushing. Then came a bur lowed by the " Motion Song." Classes in history, spelling and mental arithmetic followed in quick succession, and many of the pupils showed in quick succession, and many of the pupils showed much intelligence and memory for their years. In the biscory class a target many was unrotled, and as persons and places of note were mentioned, pupils were requested to point out localities. A little fellow, only seven years of age—"Johnny," as they all called blue—was eager to give an callides. A little fellow, only soved years of age"Johnny," as they all called blue-was eager to give
proces of his memory in this class, as well as to give an
exhibition of his quickness to mental calculation. A large
blackhoard was bordered at the top with an ornamental
frieze of chalked heads of Indians, kings, etc., which tercommunication.

Mr. Howe was married in 1841 to Miss L. A. drawing of two children.

An inquiry as

to the author was the means of an introduction to the artist, a boy twelve years of age, a Swede, who came to this country in August last. He gave his name as Abel Maurray, a bright, handsome little fellow. "Johnny" was again called into service and posed in a chair for Abel to draw his likeness—rather a difficult operation, as the subject was uneasy under the fire of the artist's carnest observation; but the drawing was nearly correct. Here a letter was produced, written by the Swede in the provious week—one of the many letters written by pupils for practice in writing and spelling. It ran as follows:

"Dear Friend our sulp was very long and was going from Sweden in August Monday, 1882, and the sea was stormy. Some days I was going from Sweden in August Monday, 1882, and the sea was were sick, but we sailed a ross Newfoundiand and was coming to New York and Brookiyn, and all the days we were on the sea were 18 or 19 days. I was finding the city very good. Our country is a very cold country. There are agreat many good boys and giris, and bad boys in that country. There are many cities and schools. The city I lived in there were 7 schools, and it was two miles long."

Mrs. Astor provides a luncheon for the pupils and

The city I lived in there were 's schools, and it was miles long."

Mrs. Astor provides a luncheon for the pupils and fauchers at mid day, and her benevolence extends to the foreign of the children under her care—fuel, food and eighting being given to those who need it. At recess a diaxen-hadred, blue-eyed, plump little creature standing before the fire, on being asked her name, replied gravely: "My name is Frances Forecamp. My father was drowned in the sea."

The infant class in the rear room was made up of very little canitren. who had been singing while the exercises

The infant class in the rear room was make and of the little entitree, who had been singing while the exercises in the front room had been going on. In several of the companies of boys and girls sent by Mrs. Astor to the west and for adoption in Western homes, all of whom are comfortably equipped for the journey through her kindness, there have been children selected from the sensel in East Fourteenth-st., as well as the other schools of the Aid Society. When these little travellers to Western homes are ready for transportation their benefactress blue them good-by and God speed.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF. THE ENORMOUS BENEFITS OF PROTECTION TO PRO-

DUCERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Perhaps no more conclusive reply can be given to the recent inquiry of Mr. Bamforth in THE PRIBUNE than a brief presentation of the dependence of the farmer on the other industrial interests of this country, as shown by a statement of the comparative value of the products of the farm, the factory, and the workshop, in the years 1816 and 1883. The fellowing market table is taken from an old newspaper published in

the interior of this State in 1816, and I have added the corresponding prices of to-day : 1883.

In former times nearly all the farmers were paid in arter for their articles of produce, but now they receive eash for what they have to sell. If we pursue this subject a little further we find in the

prices of farm produce not so remarkable a change as

that in the prices of some other acticles; for example: Cost of steel, per pound 30 17 30 08

Saw plats, per pound 40 25

Nails, per pound 16 00 400

Broadclott, per part 15 00 to 20 00 300 to 10 00

Cotton cloth, per yard 25 to 75 4 to 16

Cation, per yard 20 to 400 15 to 23

Sait, per bushel 10 to 10 to 400 15 to 23

Sait, per bushel 5 to 25

Sait, per bushel 5 to 25

Sait, per bushel 5

Sait, per bushel 6

Sait, per bushel 6

Sait, per bushel 6

Sait, per bushel 7

Sait, per bushel 6

Sait, per bushel 7

Sait, per bushel 8

Sait, per bushel

The average increase in the prices of farm produce in The average increase in the prices of farm produce its the sixty six years has been 300 to 400 per cent, while the average decrease in the price of manufactured goods has been from 50 to 75 per cent. They show that the farmers and laboring men of this country have been benefited by protective tariffs. From these statistics of values as a revalues we are reminded of two most important facts; Pirst, that the domestic market is the profitable one for the First, that the domestic market is the producer and con-samer together the greater the advantage to each. Whatever is sold at home is measurably saved from the commission house—the middlemen—the transporter. The consumer certainly finds an economy in parelissing from first hands. Second: We learn that the wise and an actions first lands. Second: We learn that the wise and sacacious financial policy of this country, by which American labor is protected, and thus develops domestic manufactures, masteadily and effectively cheapened everything the farmer buys, and by the domestic flemand for the farmer's productions, immensely enhanced the value of everything he has to set. In 1816 about everything a farmer bought was of fereign manufacture. To day everything except perhaps a few insuries, is domestic. The War of 1812 with Great Britain found the country in a feedle condition to sumply its needs. After the war the financial poley of the country was reversed, and the results have been a most unexampled growth in population, development, weath and power. History fails to record its parallel in the rise and progress of mations, and in the their, comfort and contentment of its people. Theorists and possimists will specified and compiling in the future as they have in the past, but the practical countries are progress of the North resists all efforts to owarf national progress and the Santh is steadily advancing in support of the American system.

New-Tork, March 22, 1883. La Grand B, Cannon.

MR, GRAHAM'S INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

THE SECEDING CLERGYMAN UPHOLDS HIS CAUSE

AND HIS SUCCESSOR PRAYS FOR HIM. Much interest was felt among the churchnumbers of the church and a part of the old chots. Mr Graham presched from the text, " In the name of our God we set up our banners." He said there was no more ditting sentiment in the Bible for the new society. "We have set up our simulard," he continued. "It is not a new one, for it has waved to the breeze for ages. We raise it, not in any facilious spirit, but in defence of our consciences and manhood." The speaker appealed to his flock that they could certify to the truth that he and not incited the secession from the old church, aleclared, he continued, that they could not stay in the declared, he continued, that they could not say in the douren in fellowship with certain others who remained, and it was certain that many, without other recourse, would not go to any church. "Thereupon," the speaker said, "we desermined to ching together, not to oppose any Christian work but to extend the work," Mr. Gra-bam referred to the fact that not one half of the people of Newark attend any religious services, and he left sure a harse congregation, this time taking for his text successful not to be assumed of. The doorkeeper told The Think the reporter that fundreds had been upreserved, making to the characteristics, but was impressed with a strong leadings of the patter awakened by his recent experiences.

the strong femilies of the passes.

At the Motloodist Protestant Church the pulpit was at the Motloodist Protestant Church the pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. Murray, of the Maryland Conformers, who was altitled several times to the tecession of a part of the church members, and exhorted his hearers who remained to be faticiful to their charge. In his prayer he asked a bleasing upon the undertaking of the fate passes, in the evening Mr. Murray presided again. The supplies of the fate that the protest of the passes are the controlled and numerous absentees. rabam had been teacher, was absent.

A NEW CHURCH WITHOUT DEBT.

Fourteen years ago, largely through the efforts of W. W. Cornell, a mission Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church was started among the rocks and snantics and goats of Second-ave., near Seventy-sixth-st. A fine chapel in Seventy-sixth-st. was util a few years later. The school is now the largest in the country, having membership of 1,500. A church has grown from the school and Easter Sanday was observed in its dedicaion as the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopa Church, in honor of its chief founder. As an Easter offerug for the day the entire floating debt, amounting to \$23,400, was paid off.

The church is a handsome structure of light stone. Its interior is commodious, and is finished with light stained wood, and is light and cheerful. A gallery runs round the auditorium; there is no organ as

wood, and is light and cheerful. A gallery runs round the auditorium; there is no organ as yet, but the building is tastefully furnished and has a fine memorial window facing the street, contributed through the efforts of the present paster, the Rev. Dr. Bowdish. The New York Church last summer, and the corner-stone was laid in September. Its cost, with the furniture, was \$45,000, of which the congregation subscribed \$20,000.

The services yesterial were made interesting by the presence of three bishops of the Methodist Church. Bishop H. W. Warren preached in the morning and after exercises in the Sanday-school in the afternoon. Bishop C. D. Foss conducted the sternoon services in the church. The Rev. 4Dr. J. M. Buckley was to have preached in the evening, but illness prevented his being present and after a short address by Bishop Simpson, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopai Church, the edifice was dedicated by him. Methodist churches from all peris of the chywere represented daring the day, and all contributed liberally to the payment of the debt.

Among those present and taking part in the exercises were the Rev. Dr. C. S. Harrower, General Clinton E. Pisk, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt and the Rev. John E. Cookman. The altar was very prettily decorated with floral offerings consisting of roses, Illies, violets and ferns. A greater portion of the debt paid yesterday was subscribed by J. B. Cornell, better of the lata w. W. Cornell. As president of the Church Extension Society he has been serious in contributing to and arging forward the work on the church, and has been warmly seconded by Edward Fitzpatrick, one of the members of the church.

RELIGIOUS LABORS AT THE TOMBS,

At the Rutgers Memorial Church, at Twentyninth-st, and Madison-ave., last evening, the secretary of of its work during the past year. He said that the miscion had lately experienced a more favorable reception from the prisoners at the Tombs than formerly.

THE EASTER JUBILEE.

ELABORATE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES. LARGE CROWDS LISTENING TO THE MUSIC AND AD-

MIRING THE FLOWERS. Delightful weather favored the festival of Easter which in many beautiful ways was celebrated yesterday. The churches were thronged with worshipvers, and the avenues with thousands to whom the asthetical features of the celebration appealed. Fifth-ave. was the main highway of the city, for whether one's thoughts were engaged with religion or only with love for the beautiful, that thoroughfare led to the ministering places. All day long it was filled, as if by a multitude of pilgrims, some intent on worship in their accustomed places, others walking decorously from church, listening to the joyful music and admiring the flowers. Even those who did not enter the churches were not barred out from the general joyousness, for as the doors opened for ingress or egress, the voices of the choristers floated down from chancel and choir, and filled for a moment the ears of the passer-by. It was a delightful pligrimage, especially to the thousands who otinued it into the Park, where warm sunlight, singing birds, opening buds and refreshing breezes celebrated

the reawakening of spring.

The choicest floral decorations were in the Episcopal churches, though in some notable instances, like old Trinity, there was apparently a desire to discourage too great profuseness in this respect. The Catholic churches enhanced the glories of their altars with banks of roses, azaleas, carnations and lilies, and for the greater part stopped there; the Episcopal churches, after transforming their sanctuaries into floral bowers, carried their festoons and flowering plants to the chancel rail and beyond. Great elaborateness of preparation, but few new features, characterized the musical services. Half a dozen of the churches had orchestras to supplement heir regular forces, and some of the choir-masters produced new compositions, but they were generally short anthems or earols, and the day was nowhere marked by the first production of a great work.

Of Easter dresses and bounets there was no great parade. The overwhelming majority of women in the hurches and streets appeared in the garments of late winter. Evidently the influence of the tardy winter was stronger than the fashion that required new clothes for

Easter.tide. PROTESTATT EPISCOPAL SERVICES. Trinity Church was filled to its utmost capacity in the morning, and great numbers of people laft the building after valuely trying to find standing room in the aisles, which were covered throughout the service. The nusic on the programme was sung by the large sur oliced choir of men and boys. The bright rays of the sun streamed through the stained glass windows upon the worshippers, and filled the church with mellow golden light. The sunlight that came through the chancel windows added new hoes to the costly flowers which were arranged about the reredes. At each side of the communion table there was a large bank of callas, violets and bright-hued flowers, flack of the table on the reredos stood a great bunch of the white Easter lilies, with a golden cross gleaming through them. The

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached a short Easter sermon, taking his text from Isatah xvl., 19. In the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-lifth st. ar Eighth-ave., the air was heavy with incense, for alnost all day the censers were swinging and the acolytes and ministers were moving about the altar. The church was faintly illuminated, and the row of lamps which hung from the arched beams in front seemed like a perition of the frame of a gorgeous picture. The gigantic candicaticks which flanked the alter and those that stood upon it seemed growths from spreading clumps of lilles. Flowers nestled from spreading change of these wherever there was room in the sanctuary, and the surplined choir-loys sent up their voices from amid paim branches and luxuriant term. An orenestra aided in the missic and the mass was impressively performed. Admission was had only by ticket and the charca was crowded. The service was cloral throughout, and in the afternoon vespers were sing, the music being by

the afternoon vespers were sing, the music being by Mozari.

81. Thomas's Church at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st. was, as always, foremost in the celebration of the festival. A surince service was held at 7 n. m., at which the music was saughly the Lenten choir of the church and the bundar school. The Te Deam and Jubilate were new, being composed by G. W. Warren. Two of the pieces saugh is the high celebration were also by Mr. Warren; the others were by Handel, Mozart and Massicksom. The foraidescorations were claimate in the dark green of which the flavores of the crosses, wrestly and other multiples stood out brilliantly. The pinars in from of the chancel were writted with Ivy and roses, and smirks was traited in graceful festoons over the alter and chancel furniture. Over all he ered a while dove. M. 4 n. for punity-school eclebrated its customary and chancel invaluate. Over all no even a wante dove, it 4 p. m. the sunday scanool celebrated its customary leader testival.

The Churca of St. Bartholomew, in Madison-ave., had

going people of Newark yesterday in the independent services begun in Association Hall by the followers of the Roy. S. T. Graham, the late paster of the Methodi at Protestant Church. These were attended in the more by Biell, and Barnby's authem, "Break coil in 10 along the covering the by a large crowd, including over 200 of the secondary were given in the evening. The alter and revolues were should be consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening. The alter and revolues were should be consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the alternative evolution of tool was onward and upward. It has been also been allowed the consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the consummated in immortality and iffe. Man were given in the evening the consummated in the secondary were given in the evening the consummated in the secondary were given in the evening the consummated in the secondary were given in the evening the consummated discussion of the evening the consummated and the evening given in Callas, Automiciation lilles, szacae, bya-inas of callas, Automiciation lilles, szacae, bya-in, theps and reses, set against a background of ard soulax. The Rev. Henry C. Potter officiated, and by the Rev. Dr. Flagg and the Rev. George

nesses of by the Rev. Dr. Flagg and the Rev. George Neissan.

The floral display at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Instruction, in Entherford-place, was not elaborate. From the bott, which cased the central aside, rose tail solins, forms and callar, while around a base were banked plants and dowers in olts. The odicating elegyman was the Rev. W. S. Cairsford; he was assisted by the Fev. Messrs, Hugh inguirement R. L. Brydges.

The feature of the Easter muste in the morning to Trends Chapte was W. B. Gilbert's Te Doum and Jubilate, in A flat, the communion serves including Dr. Staner's introit, They have ken away my Lord," and the Kyrie Eleuson and Gloria i Excelsis, by A. J. Eyre. A floral anchor hung from the ulpit, and cross of white thies and roses was parced the foot of the acctors, around which was trailed nitar. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. Swope, Asalated by the Rev. C. T. Oimsted. In the telepon, the Sun was considered by the Rev. Dr.

E Swope, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Olms-ruces the Sunday-school had an elabor The chancel of the Church of the Incarnation, at Madi-

son-ave, and Therty-hith-st, was prettly descrated with potted flowers and foliage plants yesterday. The building was crowded at the morning service. The muste was under the direction of Frederick Archer. The serming of the Rev. Artair Brooks tenched upon the lessons of materials. In the afternoon the parish and massion similar schools held a festival. The muste was furnished by a choir of 900 clubtren under the direction of F. L. Bianchard.

Bianchard.
The Courch of the Holy Trinity, at Madison ave, and forty second-st., was crowded with worshippers. The necessions were more clasorate than usual. Vases of right colored flowers were grouped about the desks either the chancet. The music, under the direction of scorge G. Rockwood, was given by a large chorus choir DISTURBING THE WORSHIPPERS AT ST. PATRICK'S. St. Patrick's Cathodral, in Fifth-ave., was crowded at he selemn Pontiacal high mass in the morning. All the altars blazed with lights, but there were few flowers. The Cardinal occupied his throne. On his right sat Vicar-General Quinn, and on his left his private secretary, Father Farley. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant f the mass, with Father Donovan as assistant priest Father Lavelle as deacon and Mr. McGill as sub-deacon. The sermon was preacted by Father Parlow. The musle was given by an organ, orenestra and choir, and was was given by an organ, orchestra and cont, and was most impressive. The Credo, from Gound's "Messe Solenneie," was interpreted with especially fine effect. As usual on such occasions, there were a large number of persons present who were not Catholics, and many of them conducted themselves so as to give annoy ance to the worshippers. They taiked and imaged in the most solean parts of the service. Elegantly dressed women stood in the midst of a throng of kneeling Catholics and in audible tones criticised everytains, from the stained glass wind ows to the Cardinal's robe.

throng of kneeling Catholics and in addition tones centicised everything, from the stained glass wind ows to the Cardinal's robe.

At St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-st., there were claborate floral decorations. On all the altars and around the sacred pictures there was an abundance of lights and flowers. The large crucifix at the Gospel side of the altar rose from a bed of pure white libes. At the close of the mass the white-robed priests and acolytes left the sanctuary in procession to the music of the Friests' March in "Athalie." Ine mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Curran, with Fathers O'Calighan and Coffey as deacon and sub-dicacon.

St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth-st, was well attended during the several services. The building was hand-somely decorated with flowers. The 11 o'clock mass was celebrated by the Rev. A. J. Clancy, with the Rev. William J. McCabe, deacon. Mgr. Preston preached the serimon. The choir was assisted by several professional singers, among whom was signor kanconi, a basso of the Mapieson Opera Troups.

A large congregation occupied St. Patrick's Cathedrai, in Mott-st, at the 11 o'clock service. The decorations were simple. The eciobrant was the Rev. Philip Abearn; the deacon, the Rev. D. J. McCoronack; and the surface of the Mapieson of the Mapieson opera Troups.

The beautiful church of St. Francis Xavier, in West

the deacou, the Rev. D. J. McCornnex; and the subdeacon, the Rev. L. Marziotta. The Rev. M. Murray
preached the sermon.

The beautiful church of St. Francis Xavier, in West
Sixteenth-st, was crowded at all the services. Numbers
of persons failed to gain admittance, or even to approach
near enough to the doors to see the inside. The rich
freacoes and paintings of this church make any special
decoration at festivals almost unnecessary. St. Ceclin's
Mass, by Gonnod, was sung by the choir, assisted
by a large orchestra. The celebrant was the
Rev. Father Frissee, the deacon, the Rev. Thomas J.
Campbell, the sub-deacon, the Rev. Rehard O'Connell.
The aermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. Halpin, of
St. John's College, Fordham.

CELEBRATING THE DAY SOMEWHAT MORE SIMPLY, The pulpit at the Madison Avenue Congregational had the appearance of a Church so great was the display. The music was attractive, and the sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. At the Broadway Tabernacle, the floral decorations were almost equally elaborate, and the effect produced by the grouping of pots of flowers and plants was very pleasing to the eye.

A beautiful cluster of azaleas was the most noticeable

by Bishop Wiley.

feature of the many floral tributes on and about the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. In front of the organ loft hung star of red immortelles on which, in roses, were the words "He is risen." The music was furnished by a quartet choir, and was enjoyed by a church full of people. The decorations of the Calvary Baptist Church in West Twenty-third-st, were simple, yet exceedingly tasteful.

people. The decorations of the Calvary Baptist Church in West Twenty-third-st. were simple, yet exceedingly tasteful.

In the Church of the Divine Paternity the pulpit and the open space surrounding in were bright with flowers arranged in horseshoes and other familiar forms, and blooming in vases. The musical programme was of an especially interesting character. The pastor, Mr. Eaton, preached the sermon. At the conclusion of the regular service a communion service was held. The Rev. Dr. Hall's church, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-fifth-sirect, was crowded during its services. The snaking is congregational in this church, and there was no display of flowers. At the morning service of St. Paul's Methadist Episcopal Church, at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st, there was singing by the choir and the congregation, and also the Sandiny-school. The floral decorations were tasteful The Rev. Dr. Ormiston was not present at the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Twenty-ninth-st, and Fifth-ave, his place being taken by the Rev. Mr. Walliston. There was a simple display of flowers.

SERVICES IN OTHER PLACES.

SERVICES IN OTHER PLACES.

In Brooklyn the day was more generally observed in the churches than heretofore, and in many instances the decorations were of unusual profusion. Probably the most notable were at St. Ann's on the Heights, the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck rector. The Rev. Mr. Means and the Rev. Dr. Malcom assisted Dr. Schenck in the services in the morning. A menorial of brass of the late Thomas Messenger, for many years a vestryman of the church, was unveiled its subject is "The Angel of the Resurrection." The figure is seated at the open tomb, with hand uppraised, saying, "He is not here; he is risen." Behind the figure is the hill of Calvary, with the three empty crosses. This memorial is said to be the largest in this country. It is the work of J. & R. Lamb, of this city, and has been ten months in course of construction.

At St. Stephen's (R. C.) Church, at Hicks and Summit sts., there was a choir of thirty voices. The floral decorations were confined mostly to the altar. The Church of the Messiah (Protestant Episcopal), at Greene and Clermont avea, had elaborate services in the morning. The music was given by the church choir and a string quintet. At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church solos were sang by Mrs. Imogene Brown, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox and Miss Crocker. In the afternoon the Sunday-school children had a celebration at which the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith made an address.

The services in all the churches in Newark were of unusual interest. In the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches they were of an chaborate character. In all the Episcopal churches the communion was celebrated in the morning and in some of them there were carly services in addition. In Christ Church and the House of Prayer the choir and organ were supplemented by orchestras. In many of the churches the floral decorations were beautiful and costly.

Special services were held in the churches of all denominations on Staten Island.

MR. BEECHER AND MADAGASCAR.

THE ENVOYS ATTEND PLYMOUTH CHURCH. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY-ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF AMBASSADOR-THE SERMON.

Among the persons present in Plymouth Church yesterday morning were the Malagasy Envoya, Ravoninahitriniarivo and Ramaniraka, and their suite. They occupied a pew in the left centre alsle and were the objects of much curiosity. Before the sermon Mr. Beecher spoke of their presence.

"We are little acquainted with the history and prospects of this most interesting island," said Mr. Beecher. "There is beginning to be a development and an aspiration for growth. They are a simple but interesting people and have begun to have better houses, better raiment and a have begun to have better houses, better rulment and a more complex system of industry. They have joined the march of nations. The development of their civilization will be watched with interest, as it is in a different strain from our own. They were now under the threat of French intervention and control. The attitude of the French intervention and control with the french intervention and that civilization of which France boasts. Certain of their principal men have come to ask the Governments of the Christian world to aid in saving them from oppression and intrusion. Their hands are too weak to repel christian barbarity. We cannot ask the strong arm of our Government to interfere between nations of the Old World; that is not the true policy, nor would it be wisdom. But by the voice of the Nation and the Christian Church an impression can be made to hold back injustice and to give kinder moral skica."

Mr. Reccher further said he was glad to have the Ambassadors present and would be pleased if in some way the church would utter a protest against an invasion of their rights, so that a light would go up to kindle the altars and aid in redeeming them from their thrail.

In his sermou Mr. Reccher said that all creation was on a march an I man kept step in the procession onward and upward. It was a strange march to strange mais, with wonderful barners, on to heights of enterprise. All must play, believe and work for the future. The hope of the future was a royal discontent with the present. Christianity had faith in the juture of men, and it believed that good would put down evil and gain all vietories in the end. The development of hatons was affected by developing all the citizens. This world was a wor more complex system of industry. They have joined the

telt an impulse which carried him ever beyond. If this life was not to blossom in the future and death ended all, Mr. Reccher said, he could not thank God for refinement and heart fervor. This life was not worth caring for if it was all. He had reached that point where he could say to God, either not to create him or not destroy alim.

could say to God, either not to create him or not desirely him.

At the close of his sermon, Mr. Beecher invited the Ambassadors, their secretary and two interpreters to the platform. The Chief Ambassador spoke briefly in his native language, which was interpreted to the antilence. He said: "I am exceedingly pleased, dear friends, thus to meet with you in God's house for we have come here to meet with you in God's house for we have come here to receive the sympathy at the great American Nation. We are a nation for away, striving to rise in the scale of civilization, and we have come to your Republic. We have visited Washington, where we were introduced to your President, and have also visited Philadelphia, innother of your great cities. We are now in the midst of you in New-York and Brooklyn, and we see that your civilization and Christinity are the same as that which we have received and desirs to have professed among its. And we pray that your prayers may be answered, and that the intertions of France may be frustrated and we be left alone in peace to possess the Island which God has given us." [Applants.] we be left alone in peace to possess the island which God has given us." [Applause,] Mr. Beccher then moved the adoption of the following:

Mr. Bescher then invest the alophes the right hand of That this Christian assembly gives the right hand of reliowship to these brethern and desires to express its warmest sympathy with the sovereign and citizens of Madagascar in their struggle for liberty and indepenience. "That we protest in the name of God, of liberty and of

republicantsm against the interference of any Christian state, and especially of any State calling itself repub-ican, with the internal affairs of the Island of Madagascar."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Beacher then wished the interpreter to convey to the kayovs the cordial sympathy of the congregation, waich as and would be lasting. In response, the Chief Envoy thanked Mr. Beecher and the congregation in the name

of his Queen and nation.

"Now," said Mr. Beecher, "I want you to show these gentlemen how free Americans can sing. Sing 'America.'"

THE AMBASSADORS IN THIS CITY.

The Malagasy Ambassadors, after their return from Brooklyn, rested until about 3 o'clock, and then took carriages at their hotel and were driven about the city for two or three hours.
They went up Pitth-ave, and through Central Park. After dinner they rested in their rooms. To a reporter one of them said: "We were very much pleased with our reception at Mr. Beecher's church to-day." They will attend the dinner of the Congregational Club to-night.

MR, TALMAGE ON FLOWERS AND SOLOMON. Flowers appeared everywhere in the Brook-

lyn Tabernacie yesterday.

"My beloved is unto me as a bed of spicec—as sweet flowers," was Mr. Talmage's text taken from Solomon's Song.

Solomon's Song, Mr. Talmage said, had been consider Solemen's Song, Mr. Talmage said, had been considered by many as only fit for moonstruck lovers. He was regarded as a voluptuary, crazed with love; and it must be admitted that he had several hundred more wives than he was entitled to; but he afterward repeated and God chose him to write some of the sweetest things ever written about Jesus Christ. To every pure minded man and woman Solomon's description of Jesus Christ is a mental enchantment. Flowers were aymbolical of Jesus for many reasons. They were fragrant, beautiful cheering and restorative.

The musical programme was varied and full.

CLOSING A MINISTRY OF FORTY YEARS,

The Rev. Frank S. De Hass, D. D., of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fifth-st. Brooklyn, E. D., delivered a discourse last night appropriate to his final retirement from the church as pastor and the close of his fortieth year in the ministry. Dur and the close of his fortleth year in the ministry. Dur-ing all this time Dr. De Hass has enjoyed good healts and has never missed a clerical appointment. He has travelled extensively, especially in Asia, where he was long engaged in making explorations. On Thursday Dr. De Hass will depart to his home in Onlo, where he will remain for one year, after which he will accompany at American exploring party into the Valley of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

ORDINATION OF METHODIST PREACHERS Long Branch, N. J., March 25.-The New-

Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference met this morning in St. Luke's Church, in Long Branch village. Bishop Wiley preached a sermon, after which he ordained five